1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6	Haryana	4652.85	2329.77	84.36	1128.78	51.76	3594.67
7	Himachal Pradesh	5719.2	2057.58	383.11	1475.65	23.77	3940.12
8	Jammu and Kashmir	5012.4	2242.15	717.11	445.37	49.81	3454.44
9	Karnataka	34131.33	14774.24	329.36	9439.87	286.2	24829.67
10	Kerala	4835.18	2474.63	42.6	96.43	176.07	2789.73
11	Madhya Pradesh	213368.36	117350.36	9341.7	56657.9	2918.67	186268.63
12	Maharashtra	48693.66	16517.89	676.98	182.9	83.41	17461.18
13	Manipur	2037.59	1385.87	230.61	368.52	40.5	2025.5
14	Meghalaya	2583.63	1767.46	4.63	316.77	22.99	2111.85
15	Mizoram	2598.21	1375.63	15.21	174.9	77.37	1643.11
16	Nagaland	1595.96	863.62	12.05	532.15	49.8	1457.62
17	Orissa	89018.66	42197.66	4236.49	26062.5	849.97	73346.62
18	Punjab	3839.21	1464.01	0	975.06	61.14	2500.21
19	Rajasthan	85617.3	50726.51	2050.63	15608.08	920.92	69306.14
20	Sikkim	456.5	211.23	0	50.66	0	261.89
21	Tamil Nadu	25210.92	14628.18	0	0	535.45	15163.63
22	Tripura	4977.63	3007.8	204.42	1215.46	80	4507.68
23	Uttar Pradesh	102871.22	46209.24	3051.48	27215.87	1490.87	77967.46
24	West Bengal	63023.42	30814.68	862.23	6801.78	983.94	39462.63
25	Chattisgarh	84088.78	43156.49	1904.83	20772.26	1048.58	66882.16
26	Jharkhand	98220.95	41286.36	3831.65	25188.81	848.31	71155.13
27	Uttaranchal	7105.31	2942.07	71.2	1677.35	159.08	4849.7
	TOTAL:	1207355.57	584236.88	36172.52	239704.58	22221.55	882335.55

Establishment of Water Quality Testing Laboratories

2425. SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to help establishing Drinking Water Quality Testing Laboratories in all districts of the country;

(b) if so, the status thereof in Gujarat State; and

(c) whether any proposal for establishment of water quality testing laboratory is pending for approval with the Ministry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) Yes Sir. Under water quality monitoring and surveillance programme, a district level water quality testing laboratory is planned for each district in the country. Till such time the new district level laboratories are set up and made functional, the District Water and Sanitation Mission (DWSM) may identify technical institutions like CSIR labs, Engineering colleges,

Polytechnics, +2 level schools, district health laboratory, etc. for implementation of the Programme.

(b) and (c) Out of 25 districts of Gujarat, 17 District Level Water Quality Testing Laboratories are functional. Some clarification has been sought from the State Government in this regard.

Pilferage of foodgrains under SGRY in U.P.

2426. SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether remuneration to workers employed under the Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana is made by Government in foodgrains *in lieu* of cash;

(b) if so, the State-wise details of foodgrains provided annually by Centre indicating its cost at respective destinations, since inception of the Yojana;

(c) whether any investigation has been conducted into the complaint publicly made on 30th April, 2007 by a senior member of the Cabinet accusing large scale pilferage of foodgrains supplied under the Yojana to the State of Uttar Pradesh and connivance of various levels of the State authorities therein;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) Wages are paid to workers employed under Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana in cash and foodgrains. Para 2.2 of SGRY guidelines stipulates that foodgrains should be given as part of wages under the SGRY to the rural poor at the rate of 5 kg. per manday. Should a State Government wish to give more than 5 kg. of foodgrains per manday, it may do so within the existing State allocation (subject to a minimum of 25% of the wages to be paid in cash). The State Governments and UT Administrations will be free to calculate the cost of foodgrains paid as part of wages, at a uniform rate which may be either BPL rate, or APL rate or anywhere between the two rates. The workers will be paid the balance of wages in cash, such that they are assured of the notified Minimum Wages. Higher utilization-per manday and higher price fixation offoodgrains will result in saving of cash component which may be utilized to meet the material cost for creation of durable community assets.

In the event of non-availability/inadequate availability of foodgrains, wages in kind may be less than 5 kg. of foodgrains per manday and the remaining portion may be given in cash. In the reverse case of less availability of cash, the wages in cash may be less than 25% and the remaining portion may be given in kind as foodgrains. However, the norm of minimum 5 kg. of foodgrains and minimum of 25% wages in cash should be maintained as far as possible. No additional allocation of cash *in lieu* of foodgrains will be made by the Central Government."

(b) Details are given in the Statement (*See* below)..

(c) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.